FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Soviet Flier First in Orbit

Gagarin Makes Round Trip. Maj. Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin, 27, a reserve Soviet Air Force pilot, became the first known human space traveler when he rode a Soviet space craft for a single circuit in orbit around the earth Apr. 12 and landed safely on Soviet territory.

Gagarin, strapped to a foam-padded seat in a 4,725-kilogram (10,419-pound) space vehicle, was launched upward at 9:07 a.m. Moscow time Apr. 12 by means of a multi-stage rocket fired from an undisclosed site in the USSR. The space ship, named Vostok (East), was put into an orbit with an apogee of 302 kilometers (187¾ miles) and a perigee of 175 kilometers (109½ miles). The orbit was inclined at an angle of 65° 4′ to the equatorial plane. The first Soviet announcement of the flight was made by Moscow radio at 10.22 a.m. while Gagarin was in orbit.

Gagarin radioed at 9:22 a.m. that he was over South America and felt well. By 10:15 he was over Africa and announcing that "the flight is normal" and "I withstand well the state of weightlessness."

The landing process apparently started shortly thereafter. The capsule, detached from the carrier rocket (which continued on in orbit), was slowed by retro-rockets and started to drop. It was slowed further by braking flaps as it re-entered the atmosphere, but the heat caused by friction due to the swift re-entry seared the capsule's nose. It was reported that the capsule then glided downward and that its descent to earth was eased by parachute.

The Soviet announcement said Gagarin "safely landed in the pre-arranged area of the USSR" at 10:55 a.m. after a trip of 108 minutes, including 89.1 minutes in orbit. During the flight, Gagarin reached a top speed exceeding 17,000 mph. or about 3 times faster than any man was known to have flown previously. He also set a record for duration of weightlessness.

The Soviet announcement asserted that Gagarin, a Communist Party member, said on landing: "I wish to report to the party and the government and personally to Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev that the landing was normal. I feel fine, and I have no injuries or bruises." Khrushchev replied: "You have made yourself immortal because you are the first to penetrate into space"; "let the capitalist countries try to catch up with our country, which has blazed a trail into space and which has launched the world's first cosmonaut."

U.S. Pres. Kennedy, in a congratulatory cablegram to Khrushchev Apr. 12, said Americans shared with the Soviets "their satisfaction for the safe flight of the astronaut in man's first venture into space. . . . It is my sincere desire that in the continuing quest for knowledge of outer space our nations can work together to obtain the greatest benefit to mankind." Mr. Kennedy conceded at his press conference Apr. 12 that "it's going to take some time" for the U.S. to catch up with the Soviet ability to put heavy payloads into space. He expressed hope that the U.S. would make progress "in other areas where we can be first and which will bring perhaps more long-range benefits to mankind. But here we're behind."

Gagarin's flight had been preceded by several days of rumors that the USSR had put a man into orbit. The most detailed was a report of the Communist London Daily Worker Apr. 12 that "the test pilot son of a top-ranking Soviet aircraft designer" had been sent for 3 circuits in orbit around the earth Apr. 7 and had been brought down alive but "suffering after-effects from his flight." Soviet scientists denied the story, and U.S. officials said no such launching had been monitored by U.S. radar units. [See p. 111F-G2]

Facts on Gagarin. Born Mar. 9, 1934 on collective farm near Gzhatsk in Smolensk District, 100 miles east of Moscow. Son of carpenter. Excellent athlete. Early schooling was interrupted when Nazi panzer units overran Gzhatsk. Graduated from vocational school in Moscow suburb of Lubertsy and qualified as molder. Simultaneously completed evening secondary school in Moscow. Then studied at industrial technicum in Volga city of Saratov and at same time learned to fly at Saratov Aero Club. On graduation from technicum in 1955, was admitted to Soviet Air Force's Orenburg air school; graduated with top honors in 1957. Joined Young Communist League in 1949, became full CP member in June 1960. His wife, Valentina Gagarina, 26, whom he met at Orenburg, was a medical school graduate. Their 2 daughters—Yelena, 2, and Galya, one month old.

Explorer Goes 112,500 Miles. A 78-pound instrumented space-study package was launched from Cape Canaveral at 10:17 a.m. Mar. 25 into an elongated orbit that took it to a maximum distance of 112,500 miles from the earth by 3:40 a.m. Mar. 27 before it headed back to earth.

The 52-inch U.S. space probe, dubbed Explorer X, was carried aloft by a 4-stage 92-foot Thor-Delta rocket. Its 1½-pound rubidium vapor magnetometer, and fluxgate magnetometers, sensors and other instruments were designed primarily to provide data on magnetic fields and electric currents in space. It carried a plasma probe to measure low-energy protons from the sun.

Explorer X's chemical batteries, built to last only 55 hours, provided enough power for 60 hours of radio transmissions before they were exhausted at 2:30 a.m. Mar. 28. NASA scientists said Mar. 31 that Explorer X, its radios dead, probably had reached a low point of 110 miles above the earth the night of Mar. 28 and then headed out into space again for at least a 2d trip in orbit. [See p. 80C2]

3-Nation Plan. A joint program to test communications satellites was agreed to in Washington Apr. 3 by representatives of the U.S., Britain and France. The British General Post Office and the French Center for Telecommunications Studies were to set up ground stations in Europe to experiment with multi-channel telephone, telegraph and TV transmission by means of Project Relay and Rebound satellites to be launched by the U.S. NASA in 1962-63. Relay was to consist of satellites equipped to record messages from earth and to transmit them on demand to other ground stations. Relay satellites would weigh less than 100 pounds each and would be in orbits 100-300 miles above the earth. Rebound called for the launching of several "balloon" satellites with a single rocket. These satellites would reflect radio waves from earth back to earth. [See pp. 63E3-64A2, 36A-D2]

X-15 Goes Up 32 Miles. NASA civilian test pilot Joseph A. Walker, 40, flew the experimental X-15 rocket plane to an altitude of 169,600 feet—more than 32 miles—above Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. Mar. 30 and was

Week in Headlines

Soviet AF Maj. Yuri Gagarin became first man known to have rocketed into orbit, returned safely to earth; feat acclaimed as man's first invasion of space.

Israel began trial of Adolf Eichmann on charges of directing Nazi Germany's slaughter of 6 million Jews.

Pres. Kennedy, British Prime Min. Macmillan met in Washington for first of new U.S.-Western policy discussions; Macmillan MIT address called for new unity of purpose among Western nations.

Controversy continued over Kennedy Administration's school aid plans; HEW Department sent memo to Congress on parochial school aid question.

Peace Corps organization advanced, training site chosen.

Anti-Castro front called for Cuban uprising, plans reported for military action.

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subjected to 120 seconds of weightlessness at the top of the climb. Walker set records for altitude and duration of weightlessness that stood for 13 days—until the orbiting flight of Soviet Maj. Gagarin Apr. 12. The plane had been carried to a height of 45,000 feet by a B-52. The engine failed but was restarted again and operated for 79 seconds as it hurtled the X-15 upward. Walker indicated that the only "problem" he saw for the plane was that of "propellant duration"—inability to carry enough fuel for more extended operation. [See p. 91A1]

Eichmann Case

Jerusalem Trial Begun. Adolf Eichmann went on trial before an Israeli court in Jerusalem Apr. 11 on charges of directing Nazi Germany's program for "the final solution of the Jewish problem."

Eichmann, 54, former SS lieutenant colonel and head of the Gestapo's Bureau for Jewish Affairs, was accused of playing a leading role in the Nazi extermination of millions of Jews in Europe during World War II.

Eichmann had been captured by Jewish agents in Argentina in May 1960 and secretly brought to Israel to stand trial. His abduction had resulted in a temporary break in Israeli-Argentine diplomatic relations.

The 3-judge court empaneled to try Eichmann was convened in Jerusalem's new Beit Ha'am community center. The court met under heavy military and police guard intended to protect the prisoner from vengeance-seekers.

Eichmann was lodged in a reinforced cell in the same building and attended court in a specially-constructed dock enclosed in bulletproof glass. He communicated with his lawyer, the court and the judges by microphone.

The courtroom seated 750 persons: 480 Israeli and foreign newsmen, 40 members of the public, the rest officials and diplomatic observers. The U.S. and Britain had refused Israeli requests to send official observers to the trial.

Eichmann was tried by 3 Israeli jurists: Judge Moshe Landau of the Israeli Supreme Court (president), Judge Benyamin Halevi, president of the Jerusalem District Court, and Judge Izhak Raveh, president of the Tel Aviv District Court. He was defended by Robert Servatius of Cologne, West Germany, his chief defense attorney, and by Dieter Wechtenbruch, also of West Germany, assistant defense attorney. The prosecution was directed by Atty. Gen. Gideon Hausner, assisted by Gabriel Bach. All 3 judges were German refugees who had arrived in Palestine in 1933, before the Nazis started their full-scale anti-Jewish program.

The trial began Apr. 11 with the reading by Judge Landau of the 15-count indictment filed against Eichmann Feb. 21 by Hausner. The indictment charged Eichmann with crimes against humanity and against the Jewish people. The indictment was filed under Israel's 1950 Nazis & Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, providing penalties ranging from imprisonment to death. Eichmann, described as appearing emotionless but alert, spoke only twice—to confirm his identity and to signify his understanding of the indictment, translated into German for his benefit.

(The 1950 act was the only Israeli law to permit the death penalty.)

Defense Challenge. Immediately after the Apr. 11 reading of the indictment, Servatius rose to challenge the court's impartiality and its jurisdictional right to try Eichmann.

Alluding to a 1955 opinion in which Halevi held that the late Israel Kastner, a Hungarian Jewish leader, had "sold his soul to the devil" in dealing with Eichmann for the release of 600 Jews, Servatius contended that the court could not be unprejudiced toward Eichmann. He also held that it lacked the right to try Eichmann under a law that attempted "to punish actions perpetrated before Israel existed, actions committed outside . . . Israel and against people who were not Israeli citizens." He charged that Israel had refused to grant funds or immunity from prosecution as Nazis for defense witnesses to be brought to Israel.

Servatius charged that Eichmann had been abducted from Argentina illegally and by force on Israeli government orders. He demanded the summoning of 2 alleged participants in the abduction—Zvi Tohar, El Al Airlines chief pilot, and Yehuda Shimoni, El Al manager in Amsterdam. He urged the court to avoid giving sanction to the abduction and to nullify portions of a 1960 statement in which Eichmann allegedly affirmed that he had been brought to Israel "voluntarily." Servatius attacked Israel's attempt to judge Eichmann as based on revenge and asked that he be turned over to a neutral or international tribunal.

Prosecution Reply. Atty. Gen. Hausner Apr. 11 rejected Servatius' contentions, particularly his view that Eichmann could not be given a fair trial by a Jewish court.

Hausner, addressing the judges, said: "No one can demand that you be neutral toward the crime of genocide. If the defense believes there is a judge in the whole world who can be neutral toward this crime, that judge is not fit to sit in judgment. A fair trial can be insured when the judges are required to hide their own suffering and decide upon the evidence brought before the court."

Hausner rejected what he termed Servatius' "declaration of the lack of authority of any Jew to sit in judgment upon a man accused of exterminating his people." "This is the argument," he declared: "Since you are the victims . . . you, the Jews, will not sit in judgment on Adolf Eichmann." If this were true, Hausner said, no nation ever could legally try a spy or other foreign enemy.

He made clear that in the 11 months since Eichmann's capture, no other country had asked to try him. (Servatius had asked the West German government to request Eichmann's extradition, but Bonn had refused on the ground that it lacked an extradition treaty with Israel.)

Conceding that potential defense witnesses faced imprisonment as Nazis if they came to Israel, Hausner offered to accept affidavits made by them before West German courts under cross-examination by defense and prosecution representatives.

Hausner continued his reply Apr. 12. He declared that only Israel was prepared to try and judge Eichmann. He noted that the International Court of Justice at The Hague could not deal with cases involving individual persons and that the International Military Tribunal of Nuremburg had been discontinued and could not be reconstituted. In his first personal reference to Eichmann, Hausner said: "Those crimes have no possible atonement. They can never be pardoned. . . . The Jewish people will never forget the man who partly succeeded in the crime of genocide against them."

The trial was recessed Apr. 13 for Remembrance Day, Israel's holiday in memory of the Jews killed by Nazi Germany.

Adenauer Welcomes Trial. In a TV broadcast to West Germany on the eve of the Eichmann trial, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer declared Apr. 10 that "in the moral life of the German people there are no longer any National Socialist sentiments. We have become a state based on law."

Adenauer welcomed the trial in the hope that "the full truth will come to light and justice may be done." He said that many Germans had been filled with "shame and concern" for the effects of Nazi crimes, but that "our worries were not as justified as we had feared." West Germany, he said, had attempted to compensate Israel for Jewish losses under Nazism. He expressed gratitude for Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion's statements absolving the "new Germany" of the "crimes" of the old.

However, at a Bonn news conference Mar. 10, Chancellor Adenauer had expressed misgivings lest the trial revive anti-German sentiments in connection with Nazi atrocities. He contended that the Nazis had been a small minority in Germany and had inflicted suffering on their fellow Germans as well as on Jews and non-Germans. He asserted that most Germans had helped persecuted Jews if they were in a position to do so.

Observers reported considerable resentment among West Germans at what they considered (a) the "propaganda" aims of the trial and (b) "unjustified" views of their responsibility for the Nazi regime and its crimes. [See Vol. XX, pp. 274C2, 227F1, 205E2, 189B2]

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Eichmann Indictment

(Excerpts from 15-count Israeli indictment of Adolf Eichmann)

First Count: "The accused, together with others, during the period 1939 to 1945, caused the killing of millions of Jews, in his capacity as the person responsible for the execution of the Nazi plan for the physical extermination of the Jews, known as 'the final solution of the Jewish problem.' "

"Immediately after the outbreak of World War II the accused was appointed head of a department of the Gestapo in Berlin, the duties of which were to locate, deport and exterminate the Jews of Germany and the other Axis countries, and the Jews of occupied areas. That department bore in succession the following distinctive numbers: IVD 4; IVB 4; IVA 4."

"The accused, together with others, secured the extermination of the Jews, by—among other means—their being killed in concentration camps, the purpose of which was mass murder, the more important of such camps being as follows: . . . Auschwitz . . . Chelmno . . . Belsen . . . Sobibor . . Treblinka . . Maidenek . . ."

"Immediately after the invasion of Poland by the German Army in Sept. 1939 the accused committed acts of expelling, uprooting and exterminating the population, in coordination with massacre-squads, recruited from the ranks of the German Security Police and the SS, which were known by the name of 'Operational Groups' (Einsatzgruppen). Groups of this nature also operated after the invasion of Russia in 1941, and advanced in the steps of the German Army. . . . Each such group cooperated with the accused in the extermination of the Jews in the area of its jurisdiction. These groups operated in the main on the Sabbath and Jewish festivals, which days were selected for the slaughter of Jews."

"Before the invasion by the German Army of areas of Russia and the Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which were annexed to Russia, 4 operational groups cooperated with the accused in the extermination of Jews in the areas referred to, and in that portion of Poland which was annexed to Russia after Sept. 1939."

These units, Operational Groups A, B, C and D, liquidated at least 309,000 Jews before the end of 1941 and "exterminated some 363,000 Jews" in the period Aug.-Nov. 1942.

"At the end of 1941 the accused ordered the deportation of thousands of Jews from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia (Protectorate) to ghettoes in Riga, Kovno and Minsk. These Jews were exterminated. . . ."

In 1940-45 "the accused, together with others, caused the killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews in forced labor camps which were conducted on the lines of concentration camps, and in which such Jews were enslaved, tortured and starved to death in Germany, and in countries occupied by Germany."

"The accused, together with others, caused the killing of still more hundreds of thousands of Jews during the years 1939-1945 in Germany and the other Axis countries, and the areas occupied by them, by their mass deportation and concentration in ghettoes and other concentration points under cruel and inhuman conditions. . . ."

"The accused caused the killing of some half a million Hungarian Jews by means of their mass deportation to the extermination camp at Auschwitz and other places during the period from March 19, 1944, to Dec. 24, 1944, at a time when he acted as head of the 'Eichmann Special Operations Unit' (Sondereinsatz-Kommando Eichmann) in Budapest.

"All the acts mentioned in this count were committed by the accused with the intention of destroying the Jewish people."

2d Count: In 1939-45 "the accused, together with others, placed many millions of Jews in living conditions which were calculated to bring about their physical destruction, and took steps toward this end in Germany and the other Axis countries, in the areas occupied [or controlled] by them." These acts were committed "for the purpose of executing 'the final solution of the Jewish problem.' . . ."

3d Count: "During the period of the Nazi regime the accused fulfilled certain duties in the Security Services of SS, (SD) in dealing with Jews, in accordance with the program of the Nazi Party. . . . After the outbreak of World War II these duties were combined with the duties of the department in the Gestapo which is described in the First Count, at the head of which stood the accused."

"The accused, together with others, caused the serious harm aforesaid by the enslavement, starvation, deportation and persecution of the said Jews . . ." and by the application of measures such as "the Nuremberg Laws in order to deprive millions of Jews in all the countries specified in the First Count of their human rights."

4th Count: "As from 1942 the accused, together with others, devised measures the purpose of which was to prevent childbearing among the Jews of Germany and countries occupied by her."

"The devising of such measures by the accused, by virtue of his duty as head of the Department for Jewish Affairs in the Gestapo in Berlin, was also designed to advance the 'final solution of the Jewish problem.' "

These measures included: "the interruption of pregnancy by artificial abortion in all cases and at all stages of pregnancy" among women in concentration camps; "sterilization of the offspring of mixed marriages of the first degree among Jews in Germany and in areas occupied by her. . . ."

5th Count: In 1939-45 the accused "committed in Germany and other Axis countries, in areas occupied [or controlled] by them . . . de facto acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the murder, extermination, enslavement, starvation and deportation of the civilian Jewish population in those countries and areas."

6th Count: "The accused, in carrying out the acts described in Counts 1 to 5 above, persecuted Jews on national, racial, religious and political grounds."

7th Count: "During the period of the Nazi regime in Germany and the other Axis countries, in the countries occupied [or controlled] by them . . . the accused, together with others, caused the spoliation of the property of millions of Jews . . . by means of inhuman measures involving compulsion, theft, terrorism and torture."

These measures included the establishment of "Central Authorities for the Emigration of Jews" in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany through which Jewish property was transferred to German control.

"The accused compelled hundreds of thousands of Jews to finance their deportation to extermination camps and other centers of mass slaughter by the levy of compulsory payments upon deportees from Germany and areas occupied by her. For this purpose the accused conducted a special account 'W' which was placed at the sole disposal of his department."

"In order to centralize the acts of plunder special actions were organized in 1942-1943 within the framework of the special operation for the murder of Jews in Poland known as 'Aktion Reinhardt.' "

"During World War II and up to a short time before its conclusion, freight trains containing the movable property of persons murdered in extermination camps, concentration points and ghettoes were run month by month from the occupied districts in the East to Germany. This property also contained vast amounts of parts of the bodies of the murdered persons, such as hair, gold teeth, false teeth and artificial limbs; all other personal effects were also robbed from the bodies of the Jews."

8th Count: "The accused, during the period of World War II, . . . committed acts constituting a war crime in that, together with others, he caused the ill-treatment, deportation and murder of Jewish inhabitants of the [Axis-occupied] states. . . ."

9th Count: "The accused, between 1940 and 1942, in Poland, then occupied by Germany, . . . caused the deportation of over half a million Polish civilians from their places of residence with intent to settle German families in those places."

"The Polish deportees were in part transferred to Germany and German-occupied areas for the purpose of their employment and detention under conditions of enslavement, coercion and terrorism; in part abandoned; . . . in part concentrated under inhuman conditions in labor camps organized by the SS; and in part transferred to Germany for the purpose of re-Germanization. . . ."

10th Count: "The accused, in 1941, in the then German-occupied parts of Yugoslavia, . . . caused the deportation of over 14,000 Slovene civilians from their places of residence with the intention of settling German families in their stead."

"The planning of the deportations aforesaid was devised by the accused at a meeting which took place at Marburg (Untersteiermark) on May 6, 1941. . . . The deportation headquarters . . . operated under the directions of the accused."

11th Count: "The accused, during the period of World War II, in Germany and German-occupied areas, committed acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the deportation . . . of tens of thousands of Gypsies, their concentration at concentration points, and their transportation to extermination camps in German-occupied regions in the East for the purpose of their being murdered."

12th Count: "The accused, in 1942 . . . together with others, . . . caused the deportation of approximately 100 children, civilians of the village of Lidice in Czechoslovakia, their transportation to Poland, and their murder there."

13th Count: "The accused . . . was a member of the organization known as Schutzstaffeln der NSDAP (SS), and attained during his service in that organization the rank of SS Obersturmbannfuehrer. This organization was declared a criminal organization by judgment of the International Military Tribunal dated Oct. 1, 1946. . . ."

14th Count: "The accused . . . was a member of the organization known as Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrers SS (SD). This organization was declared a criminal organization by judgment of the International Military Tribunal dated Oct. 1, 1946. . . ."

15th Count: "The accused . . . was a member of the Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei) known as Gestapo, and served in it as Director of the Department for Jewish Affairs. This organization was declared a criminal organization by judgment of the International Military Tribunal dated Oct. 1, 1946. . . ."

Kennedy-Macmillan Talks

West Policy Review Begun. The first in a series of high-level policy discussions between the Kennedy Administration and the leaders of other Western nations was carried out in Washington Apr. 5-8 by Pres. Kennedy and British Prime Min. Macmillan.

Macmillan arrived in Washington Apr. 4 at the end of a tour of the British West Indies. He met with Mr. Kennedy at the White House Apr. 5 for the first of their discussions in private and with State Secy. Rusk, the Earl of Home (British foreign secretary) and other leading U.S. and British officials. The initial meeting was said to have produced agreement on the need for closer coordination of Western foreign policies but to have made clear the differences in U.S. and British policies toward Communist China and its possible entry into the UN. The Chinese question was raised during a discussion of UN policy led by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson.

The 2 leaders renewed their talks Apr. 6 during a Potomac River cruise aboard the Presidential yacht "Honey Fitz" (rechristened after John Francis Fitzgerald, the President's maternal grandfather and late mayor of Boston). Mr. Kennedy and Macmillan were said to have agreed that the West could not yield to Soviet demands that the proposed commission to enforce a treaty banning nuclear tests be run by a joint 3-member executive and be subject to veto. They also reviewed events in Laos and agreed to consider Western support of the South Vietnamese government of Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem, under increasing Communist guerrilla attack.

Mr. Kennedy and Macmillan held their final talks Apr. 8 at the White House. In a joint statement read to newsmen that day, they reported "a very high level of agreement on our estimate of the nature of the problems we face."

The statement said: (a) "the core of Western security against armed aggression continues to be the North Atlantic alliance"; (b) new measures were under study, "together with our allies, to insure the cohesion, effectiveness and adaptability of the Atlantic community in a changing world"; (c)

action was needed to halt the Western payments imbalance, to increase aid to less-developed nations and to take "further steps toward the economic and political unity of Europe"; (d) "we are agreed upon both the importance and the difficulty of working toward satisfactory relations with the Soviet Union"; (e) the U.S. and Britain reaffirmed their readiness to reach a rapid and effective nuclear test ban treaty.

Macmillan left Washington Apr. 9 and flew to Ottawa for 2 days of talks with Canadian Prime Min. Diefenbaker. He returned to London Apr. 12.

(The N.Y. Times reported from Washington Apr. 12 that Macmillan had informed Mr. Kennedy that Britain was studying proposals for its association with the European economic and political integration movement led by the 6 EEC nations. Mr. Kennedy was said to have told Macmillan that the U.S. would support such a step as a major advance toward Western unity.)

Macmillan's MIT Address. Macmillan interrupted his Washington visit Apr. 7 to travel to Boston and Cambridge, Mass. to address the MIT centennial.

Macmillan, referring to his June 8, 1958 De Pauw University speech calling for the "interdependence" of the West, declared: "Today I say interdependence is not enough. We need unity —a wider unity, transcending traditional barriers; unity of purpose, of method, of organization."

Reviewing the course of East-West affairs since 1958, Macmillan asserted that the West had been "doing fairly well but not well enough." "The Communist bloc is stronger," he said, the "uncommitted countries are more alarmed" and "the vital center of the free world's resistance, our Western alliance, is no better organized, whether in . . . defense, economics or political relations."

Macmillan made clear his view that the West's "nuclear deterrent gives us security [but] . . . is not yet so organized as to contribute fully to our unity." The U.S. and Britain were "smug" in their position as nuclear weapons "trustees for the free world." European nations, for a variety of reasons, were "unhappy that their defense should be left purely in Anglo-American hands"; the West must settle this and other problems contributing to "unease in . . . NATO."

"Happily," Macmillan declared, "the present struggle in the world is not primarily in the military sphere. Nuclear weapons . . . see to that. The real test will not be on the battlefield but in the market place." "And capitalism must expand or perish—even Marx knew that."

Macmillan called for vigorous new efforts to insure the free world's economic expansion. This could be achieved, he said, only through (a) an expansion of free trade to as wide an area of the world as possible; (b) coordinated Western efforts to aid development of less-favored nations; (c) enlargement of Western credit and financial liquidity to deal with temporary payment imbalances; (d) European economic integration to end a rift that had become political and eventually would harm the West's "military coherence and strength." [See p. 109C3; Vol. XVIII, 188G1]

Laos

Kennedy Denies Red Aid Boost. Reports of a sharp increase in the Soviet airlift of military supplies to Laos' pro-Communist rebels were denied by Pres. Kennedy Apr. 12.

The President said at a Washington news conference that although there might have been a momentary increase in such flights there had not been "a very marked increase in their supplies" during the past 2 weeks. Mr. Kennedy made it clear, however, that "our supplies to the government are continuing." He reiterated his hopes that the USSR soon would reply to Western peace proposals on Laos "so that we can get a cease-fire and . . . the supplying of forces on both sides . . . could be ended."

The report that Soviet air lift flights to Laos had been "greatly increased" had been given to newsmen the previous day by State Department spokesman Lincoln White.

Souphanouvong for Talks. In a statement broadcast Apr. 6 via Peiping radio, Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao movement, declared his readiness to open negotiations on a Laotian cease-fire. He pledged full support for the Soviet proposal, accepted by the West, for a 14-nation conference on Laos' future. [See p. 109B1]

Washington officials, reporting Apr. 7 on the White House talks under way between Pres. Kennedy and Prime Min. Macmillan, said the U.S. and Britain had agreed that a new Laotian government, one that would include ex-Premier Souvanna Phouma and representatives of the Pathet Lao movement, was necessary for any lasting settlement of the Laotian civil war.

Angola

Probe Plan Loses in UN. A proposal for a UN investigation of the situation in Portuguese Angola was defeated in the UN Security Council Mar. 15 when the 5-0 vote (6 abstentions) in favor of the inquiry fell 2 votes short of the 7 necessary for passage. Voting for the resolution were the U.S., the USSR and the resolution's joint sponsors—Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic. Britain and France were among the 6 abstainers.

The UN General Assembly Mar. 23 voted 79 to 2 (Spain and South Africa opposed) to place the Angola situation on the Assembly's agenda. Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin, chief of Portugal's UN delegation, left the Assembly hall with his staff just prior to the vote. Before walking out, Garin said in an Assembly speech that Angola was a "Portuguese province" and outside UN jurisdiction. [See p. 95C1]

Anti-U.S. Riots. Anti-U.S. demonstrations broke out in Luanda, Angola Mar. 22 and in Lisbon, Portugal Mar. 27 in protest against the U.S.' votes favoring a UN investigation of the Angola situation.

400 Portuguese demonstrated for 2 hours in front of the U.S. Consulate in Luanda. The demonstrators overturned Consul William A. Gibson's unoccupied car outside the consulate building and pushed it into the harbor.

20,000 rock-throwing Portuguese demonstrators shattered the windows of the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon. The demonstrators carried placards with such anti-U.S. slogans as: "American traitors, when will you say goodby?" "Get out of the Azores."

U.S. Amb.-to-Portugal Charles Burke Elbrick Mar. 28 delivered an oral protest against the Lisbon riots to Portuguese Foreign Affairs Secy. Luis Norton de Mattos.

Rebels Attack in North. Africans rebelling against Portuguese rule reportedly killed more than 150 Portuguese in attacks launched Mar. 15-16 in northern Angola bordering the Congo Republic. More than 3,500 Portuguese settlers, mostly women and children, were moved from the area to Luanda by plane and truck.

The attacks were first carried out against farms between Maquela do Zombo and São Salvador and at Quitexe and Nabuangono. The attackers, using machetes and guns, were believed to be Bakongo tribesmen from the Congo and northern Angola.

Portuguese troops, reported Mar. 17 to have been airlifted into the area, were said Mar. 19 to be closing in on the Ambrizete-Vila Carmona road. 12 Portuguese soldiers were killed and 7 wounded Apr. 4 in a clash with African rebels between Quitexe and Rio Dende.

Portuguese officials attributed the African uprisings to the exiled Portuguese Communist Party in Conakry, Guinea and to the leftwing Union of Angolan Peoples with headquarters in Léopoldville, Congo. The union was headed by an Angola-born African, Roberto Holden, who also used the name of José Gilmore. [See p. 42F3]

Hungary

Plotters Arrested. Hungarian security agents Feb. 7 arrested 10 persons, including 8 Roman Catholic priests, on charges of "leading an illegal organization engaged in anti-state activity." Budapest radio identified the leader of the alleged plot as Silvester Koermendt, a World War II army captain. A woman identified as Maria Bolzer (formerly Countess Domokos Zichy) also was arrested. [See Vol. XX, p. 441G2]

Farms Collectivized. The Hungarian Communist Party announced Feb. 19 that the government's drive to end private farming had been completed and that 90% of Hungary's arable land had been incorporated in the "Socialist sector of agriculture." Membership in state and collective farms and farm cooperatives totaled 1,200,000. [See p. 27F2]

The President

Job Rights Panel. Pres. Kennedy's selection of 15 members of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity was announced in Palm Beach, Fla. Apr. 3.

Those appointed: HEW Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff; Mrs. Mary Lasker; Fred Lazarus Jr., chairman of Federated Department Stores, Inc.; Donald C. Cook, executive vice president of the American Gas & Electric Service Corp.; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Edgar F. Kaiser; the Rev. Dr. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of the Washington National (Episcopal) Cathedral; UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Mechanics & Farmers Bank (Durham, N.C.) Pres. John H. Wheeler; St. Louis Argus executive editor Howard B. Woods; Rabbi Jacob Joseph Weinstein of Chicago; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Atlanta lawyer Robert B. Troutman; Nashville Tennessean publisher Silliman Evans Jr.; Howard E. Butt Jr. of Kerrville, Tex.

Asst. Labor Secy. Jerry R. Holleman was appointed by the President Mar. 21 as executive vice-chairman of the committee. [See p. 81B2-B3]

Diplomatic Appointments: Among ambassadorial nominations announced by Pres. Kennedy: Apr. 7—Leon B. Poullada, 47, deputy director of the State Department's Office of South Asian Affairs, to be ambassador to Togo (succeeding Leland Barrow, who was to continue as ambassador to Cameroon); James Loeb, 52, publisher of the Adirondack (N.Y.) Daily Enterprise and Lake Placid (N.Y.) News, to be ambassador to Peru.

Apr. 9—Edward J. Sparks, 63, to be ambassador to Uruguay; Deputy Asst. State Secy. (for African Affairs) James Kedzie Penfield, 53, to be ambassador to Iceland.

Apr. 11—John Scott Everton, 53, to be ambassador to Burma; John Archibald Calhoun, 42, to be ambassador to Chad (to succeed W. Wendell Blancke, who was to continue as ambassador to the Congo [Brazzaville], to the Central African Republic and to Gabon).

Other Appointments. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 5 appointed Maxwell Isenbergh, 47, to be Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Education & Cultural Affairs. Isenbergh, a career foreign service officer, was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Cornell and Harvard Universities.

Pres. Kennedy announced Apr. 5 his designations of: David C. Acheson, 39, son of the President's NATO adviser Dean Acheson, to be U.S. district attorney for the District of Columbia; Robert M. Morgenthau, 41, son of former Treasury Secy. Henry Morgenthau Jr., to be U.S. district attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Amb.-to-Iceland Tyler Thompson, 53, was named director general of the U.S. Foreign Service Apr. 4.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced Apr. 10 the reappointment of S. A. Andretta, 62, as Administrative Assistant Attorney General.

Iowa Disaster Area. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 1 declared parts of eastern Iowa that had been flooded by the Cedar River a "major disaster" area.

Eviction Stay Urged. Pres. Kennedy telegraphed the Kenosha (Wis.) Housing Authority Mar. 25 to urge "every possible effort" to provide shelter for 40 families the authority had sued to evict for non-payment of rent.

Baseball Season Opened. Pres. Kennedy opened the 1961 baseball season Apr. 10 by tossing out the first ball at Griffith Stadium, Washington, for a game between the Washington Senators and the Chicago White Sox (Chicago won 4-3).

Aid to Education

Administration Brief. An Administration legal memo in support of Pres. Kennedy's school-aid proposals was sent to Congress Mar. 28. The brief was prepared by the Health, Education & Welfare Department in consultation with the Justice Department and presented to the Congressional managers of the proposed legislation —Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) and Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D., N.J.).

The memo held that the Supreme Court's Everson (1947), McCollum (1948) and Zorach (1952) decisions invalidated both (a) federal across-the-board grants or loans to church schools and (b) federal tuition payments for church school pupils. But it conceded that "the permissible area of legislation which renders incidental benefits to church schools is not clear." It pointed out that court decisions had upheld federal aid for school bus transportation, lunches and loans to buy equipment for science, mathematics and language teaching. The criteria were that the aid benefited the child, not the school, advanced programs (whose relationship to the "religious function" was remote) for "specific national purposes" and could, by being withheld from church schools, tend to prohibit freedom of worship. The brief said the child-aid principle "may, perhaps, be extended" to textbooks common to the secular and sectarian systems.

The memo said: federal aid to higher education was justifiable because "no direct connection with religion is present"; there were, between school and college, "important differences" of history, of tradition, of "the compulsory nature of attendance," and of the "national interest involved." Public institutions alone could not cope with the required expansion of higher education, and thus federal aid only to them could result in an "ever more concentrated effort to guide them" into fields of study deemed important to the national welfare; "such warping of our educational policies is not to be contemplated lightly." [See p. 102D1-C2]

House Hearings. House Education subcommittee hearings on school-aid proposals ended Mar. 29 with the presentation of these opposing views by representatives of Jewish organizations:

● Rabbi Morris Sherer, who said he represented 50,000 Orthodox Jews, asserted that denial of federal aid to Jewish parochial schools would be "a discrimination not in accord with basic American ideals." (Agudath Israel of America, a national Orthodox Jewish organization, endorsed federal support of parochial schools Mar. 27.)

● Leo Pfeiffer of the American Jewish Congress opposed federal aid to church schools as a "serious assault upon the wall of separation of church and state."

Lawrence X. Cusack, attorney for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, filed with the subcommittee on behalf of Francis Cardinal Spellman Apr. 5, a statement outlining what he described as 4 constitutional methods of extending federal aid to private schools.

The proposals were to provide: (1) non-religious textbooks and supplies or services; (2) benefits, such as income-tax exemptions or credits and tuition reimbursements, to parents of all school children; (3) long-term low-interest loans in which church-related schools could participate; (4) compensation for the non-religious facilities of the church schools, such as aid to teachers of secular subjects. [See pp. 102F3-103F1]

Views of Religious Groups. The Protestant Council of N.Y. City said in a Mar. 27 statement to clergymen of its 1,700 member churches that it opposed "the subsidy in any form" by federal or state governments of non-public elementary and secondary schools. It said: "Tax subsidy would attract the establishment of an endless variety of educational systems, duplicating and eventually destroying the public school system"; "direct benefit to the taxpayer is not the criterion which determines the duty to pay taxes."

The Parish Education Board of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, said in a statement made public Mar. 31 that "it would be unwise for the government to grant . . . or for the church to accept" federal funds to help church schools pay teacher salaries, build facilities or buy school equipment.

The Methodist Church's Council of Bishops, meeting in Boston Apr. 6, reaffirmed their "opposition to the diversion of tax funds to the support of private and parochial schools" as "in violation of the spirit and meaning of the separation of church and state. . . ."

Parochial Aid Opposed. The American Civil Liberties Union warned Mar. 26 that federal loans to church schools "would carry the country a long way toward nullification of the 'establishment' clause of the First Amendment." It said church-controlled schools "exist primarily to assure that children of school age will receive religious instruction and will be shielded from competing ideologies and values."

Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, speaking in New York Mar. 24 at the annual conference of the Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers, said the Roman Catholic hierarchy was trying to "sabotage" federal aid to public schools. She warned that Southern states, in an

attempt to avoid desegregation, could experiment with private schools and demand federal aid for them if the principle of federal aid to private schools were accepted.

Gallup Poll. According to a Gallup Poll survey made public Mar. 29—57% of all persons interviewed, 28% of Catholics interviewed and 63% of Protestants interviewed said federal aid should go to public schools only; 36% of all persons, 66% of Catholics and 29% of Protestants interviewed, said federal aid should go to Catholic and private schools as well as to public schools.

Results of a Gallup Poll survey released Mar. 31—42% of all persons interviewed, 76% of Catholics interviewed and 34% of Protestants interviewed approved of federal loans to Catholic schools; 46% of all persons, 17% of Catholics and 52% of Protestants interviewed disapproved of such loans.

Supreme Court Case. A case to determine whether a Vermont school district was prohibited by the constitution from paying tuition for parochial school students was brought to the Supreme Court Mar. 29. It was filed by former Democratic National Chrmn. Paul M. Butler on behalf of South Burlington Town parents who sought the parochial school tuition payments. They asked for a review of a Vermont Supreme Court ruling that the payments were unconstitutional. The original suit had been brought by a resident to enjoin such payments, which were sanctioned under a 1915 Vermont law that permitted a town without a high school to pay tuition for its students at public or private schools elsewhere.

Civil Rights

Macon Registration Ordered. U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled in Montgomery, Ala. Mar. 17 that Macon County voting registrars must register 64 Negro complainants as voters. His ruling, on petition of the Justice Department, also ordered the registrars to start reducing the backlog of unprocessed Negro voter applications.

The ruling banned: (a) discrimination against prospective Negro voters; (b) any difference in the administration of qualifying tests between Negro and white voters; (c) refusal to register Negro voter-applicants whose test performances were equal to the performance of the "least qualified white applicant" who was registered. [See Vol. XX, pp. 330F3-331B2]

New Orleans Rulings Upheld. The Supreme Court Mar. 20 affirmed the Aug. 27, Nov. 30 and Dec. 21, 1960 rulings whereby a 3-judge federal court in New Orleans had rejected state moves to block desegregation of New Orleans public schools. [See Vol. XX, pp. 458A-F1, 449A-E1]

Pensacola School Plan Ordered. U.S. District Judge G. Harrold Carswell in Tallahassee, Fla. Mar. 17 ordered the Pensacola school board to file with the court within 90 days a plan for integration of Escambia County public schools. He acted in a suit filed on behalf of 12 Negro children by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. [See p. 74E2]

Parochial Desegregation. The 3 Roman Catholic bishops of Georgia and South Carolina announced in pastoral letters Feb. 19 that parochial schools in the 2 states would be desegregated no later than the states' public schools. The announcement was signed by the Most Revs. Francis E. Hyland, Thomas McDonough and Paul J. Hallinan, bishops, respectively, of Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston.

Their 3 dioceses had 67 elementary schools with an enrollment of 19,076 and 9 high schools with 2,199 enrollment. Less than 1/5 of the enrollment was estimated to be Negro.

Similar announcements had been made previously in Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana. Parochial school desegregation in varying degrees had been reported in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and in Rock Hill, S.C. [See Vol. XX, p. 444A1]

Mississippi 'Sit-In.' 9 Negro students of Tougaloo Christian College were arrested Mar. 27 and, after refusing to post bond, were jailed for staging a sit-in at the Jackson, Miss. city library. They were fined $100 each and given suspended 30-day jail sentences Mar. 29.

About 200 Negro students held a mass protest meeting at Jackson (Miss.) State College Mar. 28. Police gathered on the campus and later, using clubs, tear gas and 2 German police dogs, halted a march by 50 of the demonstrators about 10 blocks from the jail.

The day of the trial about 100 Negroes gathered outside the crowded, segregated courtroom and started to clap. The police then moved in with swinging nightsticks and the 2 leashed dogs and dispersed the crowd. Whites gathered outside the courthouse also were asked to leave. [See Vol. XX, p. 351D1]

Lockheed Accused. Herbert Hill of the NAACP filed with the President's Equal Job Opportunities Committee Apr. 7 a complaint charging that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s $1 billion contract with the U.S. violated Pres. Kennedy's recent executive order barring discrimination by government contractors. NAACP's Executive Secy. Roy Wilkins said Apr. 6 that "a broad pattern of job discrimination" existed at Lockheed's Marietta (Ga.) plant.

Asst. Labor Secy. Jerry R. Holleman, executive vice chairman of the Equal Job Opportunities Committee, met with Hill Apr. 7 and pledged the cancellation of contracts with any employer who refused to comply with the executive order.

Pres. Kennedy addressed the committee Apr. 11 and said his executive order was not intended "to make . . . a harsh or unreasonable mandate for those sincerely and honestly seeking compliance, nor is there any intention to compromise the principle of equality in employment." [See p. 81B2-B3]

(The U.S. contract with Lockheed, announced Mar. 13, was for 100 turbo-jet Air Force transport planes capable of speeds of 500-575 miles an hour and with a range varying from 3,450 miles with a 60,000-pound load to 6,325 miles with a 20,000-pound load. They were designed to carry either troops or supplies.) [See p. 37A-B1]

Politics

Texas Election. 71 candidates vied in a special Texas election Apr. 4 to fill the Senate seat vacated by Vice Pres. Johnson. Since none won a majority of the vote, a run-off election was scheduled between the 2 candidates with the biggest vote: John G. Tower (R.) and incumbent Sen. William A. Blakley (D.) [See p. 6C-D2]

St. Louis Mayor Reelected. Mayor Raymond R. Tucker (D.) of St. Louis was reelected Apr. 4 to his 3d 4-year term by defeating Ben H. Lindenbusch (R.), an auto dealer.

An intensive campaign to get out the vote against Tucker had been conducted by national GOP leaders. [See Vol. XX, p. 458C2]

Los Angeles Mayoral Race. Mayor Norris Poulson (R.), 65, of Los Angeles, seeking reelection to his 3d 4-year term, received 197,273 votes to 122,478 for Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D.) in balloting Apr. 4 but was forced to face Yorty in a May 31 run-off election because he came 93,000 votes short of a majority. 9 candidates had contested for the office. [See Vol. XIX, p. 310F3]

GOP Lost Suburbs. A Republican National Committee study of the 1960 Presidential election, made public Apr. 8, revealed that the expected Republican defeat in the big cities had been coupled with an unexpected GOP defeat in the big cities' suburbs. [See Vol. XX, p. 447B-D2]

John Birch Controversy. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) said in an interview Apr. 5 that the John Birch Society's founder, Robert H. W. Welch Jr., had said "some very unfortunate things" but that any Congressman would be foolish to attack the society unless he knew more about it. He warned that criticism of the society might be an attack against prominent citizens since its members were largely impressive and intelligent. Goldwater said he knew liberal Democrats as well as conservative Republicans who were members. A Congressional probe of the society would embarass "a lot of Congress members, Goldwater predicted. Goldwater said he couldn't recall advising, as reported by Newsweek magazine Apr. 10, that the society should "get rid of Bob Welch" and every member who de-

Wide World
WELCH

manded Chief Justice Earl Warren's impeachment.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said at a news conference Apr. 6 that the Justice Department was not investigating the society. He said the society was "ridiculous" and "in an area of being humorous." "They make no contribution to the fight against [U.S.] Communism," he said. "In fact . . . they may be a hindrance."

Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, in a letter to the Los Angeles Times Mar. 17, endorsed the newspaper's editorial against the society. He wrote that it was wrong to resort to wrong methods in combating Communism.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church, in a sermon in Santa Barbara, Calif. Mar. 19, assailed the society's "campaigns of falsehoods" against the Presbyterian Church and the National Council of Churches.

The Pilot, official organ of the Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese, said Apr. 7 that the John Birch movement was "unbalanced . . . and definitely out of focus."

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, in a speech in suburban North Easton Apr. 5, defended Welch as "a very capable, fearless man who has made sacrifices to fight communism." But Cushing said Apr. 6 that "some of the expressions attributed to Mr. Welch" about ex-Pres. Eisenhower and the late State Secy. John Foster Dulles were "sheer absurdities." [See pp. 120G2-121D1]

Other U.S. News

Peace Corps Organizes. The selection of a Peace Corps training site near Arecibo, Puerto Rico, was announced Apr. 5. The site had been located by Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver's special assistant, William M. Haddad, a reporter on leave from the N.Y. Post, after a conference with Gov. Luís Muñoz Marín. The camp was to be used to train recruits in "Spartan" living with emphasis on mental and physical endurance and in creating an "inner discipline."

Shriver had suggested Mar. 12 that "anybody who anticipates a joy ride [in the Peace Corps] get off the train right now." Shriver, interviewed by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) for a New York TV program, warned that Peace Corpsmen would be subjected to "difficult living conditions, different diet, different culture, different language, sometimes in remote places." He said that "no Americans in modern times will have been asked to do harder work."

Shriver had received a confidential report on the "very real problems" that Peace Corpsmen would be expected to face in Senegal, the N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Apr. 12. The report, written by Peace Corps Associate Director William Moyers, who had accompanied Vice Pres. Johnson on his recent trip to Senegal, said that a major obstacle would be health maintenance, especially maintenance of an adequate diet. Volunteers, it said, would have to be instructed in how to use fish as a basic food and in how to grow small gardens.

Pres. Kennedy announced Mar. 30 his selection of a 33-member National Advisory Council for the Peace Corps. The council, with Vice Pres. Johnson as chairman and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas as honorary chairman, included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; John D. Rockefeller 4th, a Harvard University senior; Oveta Culp Hobby; and 4 vice chairmen—Dr. Mary Bunting, Radcliffe College president; David E. Lilienthal of New York; the Rev. James Robinson, director of the interracial Morningside (N.Y.) Community Center; IBM Pres. Thomas J. Watson Jr. (Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, 86, announced Mar. 11 that he had declined, because of his already heavy responsibilities, Pres. Kennedy's "gracious proposal" that he be honorary chairman of the advisory committee.)

Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, psychologist at the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., was named Mar. 22 to supervise the selection of volunteers.

The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 31 that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had assigned a staff foreign affairs specialist, Henry Pollock, as a consultant to the Peace Corps.

Shriver, at a news conference in New York Mar. 24 attended by 75 newsmen from 25 foreign nations, said that Communists would have a difficult time infiltrating the Peace Corps because of the arduous screening. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R., Ariz.) had said earlier that the corps was "made to order" for such infiltration. Shriver said Apr. 2 that the Peace Corps was working closely with the FBI to prevent infiltration.

A National Conference on Youth Service Abroad, sponsored by the National Students Association, met in Washington Mar. 31 and endorsed Pres. Kennedy's Peace Corps plan but said the corps should be kept out of the cold war. The conference opposed subjecting volunteers to any "affirmation of loyalty beyond the standard passport requirements" and said the "stringent political standards" of Foreign Service or FBI security checks should be given "only in individual cases where such screening was indicated by other standards."

The corps was criticized by Reps. Frances P. Bolton (R., O.) and Earl Wilson (R., Ind.). Bolton said at the 9th annual Republican Women's Conference in Washington Mar. 7 that the Peace Corps was "a terrifying thing." She explained later that she feared inadequate preparation because "they are going at it too fast." Wilson asked Mar. 21 whether the corps would be used to teach other peoples "methods of losing their personal liberties while being wooed with the siren song of 'the government will care for you'." [See pp. 80D2-81G1]

Anti-Racket Laws Urged. Robert F. Kennedy announced Apr. 6, at his first press conference as Attorney General, that he had sent Congress a request for more laws to curb organized crime. Kennedy said the legislation was needed because the rackets, "too widespread, too well organized and too rich," "have outgrown the authorities."

One proposal was aimed at the "kingpins" who ran the rackets "by remote control." It would prohibit "interstate travel to advance illegal business activities" in gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, bribery or extortion. Other proposals were aimed at preventing intimidation of witnesses and shipment of firearms to ex-convicts. Kennedy proposed laws similar to ones that had been requested unsuccessfully by his predecessor, Wiliam P. Rogers, that would: (a) grant immunity to and compel testimony from employers and employes called in labor-racketeering cases; (b) prohibit the use of interstate telephone or telegraph wires for gambling or bookmaking; (c) ban flight across state lines from a state prosecution; (d) outlaw interstate shipment of gambling devices, including pinball machines, or gambling paraphernalia such as numbers slips. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 55F-G2]

Kennedy Apr. 6 also announced the appointment of a committee, to be headed by Prof. Francis A. Allen of the University of Chicago Law School, to study the problems encountered by poor persons who were criminal defendants in federal courts.

N.Y. Peace Demonstrations. 31 Quakers bearing placards held an Easter week-end "silent witness" for peace near the U.S. Armed Forces Recruiting booth in N.Y. City's Times Square from 4 p.m. Mar. 31 to 10 a.m. Apr. 1.

An "Easter march for peace," sponsored by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and organized by Rutgers University professor Dr. Gerald Bertin, started at McGuire AF Base, N.J. Mar. 25 and proceeded across the George Washington Bridge by Mar. 31 with its strength ranging from 25 to 500 marchers. In New York, the marching ranks swelled to 3,500, the peace marchers passed the silent Quakers in Times Square Apr. 1 and proceeded to a rally at the UN building. [See p. 84F3]

A 3d pacifist demonstration, sponsored by the Committee for Nonviolent Action, started Mar. 11 with a march of 50 demonstrators from Kittery, Me. The marchers concluded their demonstration Apr. 1 with a rally at Mount Morris Park in New York. [See Vol. XX, p. 420B3]

Murrow Intervenes with BBC. USIA director Edward R. Murrow was disclosed Mar. 22 to have telephoned Hugh Carleton of the British Broadcasting Corporation in an unsuccessful attempt to get the BBC to withdraw its Mar. 22 TV showing of a documentary film, "Harvest of Shame." The film, about U.S. migrant labor problems, had been narrated by Murrow before his appointment to the USIA and had been sold to the BBC by CBS. It had been shown in the U.S. in Nov. 1960.

Murrow's intervention was disclosed by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.), who, along with other Congress

members, had criticized the film as a "malicious distortion."

Murrow said Mar. 23 that his intervention was a personal, not an official, gesture. He said he considered the film suitable only for domestic presentation. He said Mar. 24 that his action had been "both foolish and futile." [See p. 38B-C2]

A-Subs. The Theodore Roosevelt, the Navy's 16th atomic-powered submarine and 4th Polaris sub, was commissioned at Mare Island, Calif. Feb. 13. (The Theodore Roosevelt launched 3 Polaris missiles, 2 unsuccessfully, in submerged tests in the Atlantic Ocean 200 miles south of Cape Canaveral, Fla. Mar. 23.)

The Navy's atomic submarine the Shark, 3d of its class (the high-speed Skipjack class), was commissioned at a Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. dock in Newport News, Va. Feb. 9. [See Vol. XX, p. 391C1]

The U.S.' 7th Polaris nuclear submarine, the Sam Houston, was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. yards Feb. 2. [See Vol. XX, p. 420G2-A3]

Stock Price Record. Stock prices reached a new peak Apr. 10 as the Dow-Jones industrial average rose 8.38 points to a record 692.06. The previous record was 685.47 points Jan. 5, 1960. [See p. 124D1, Vol. XIX, 226A2]

Investment Adviser Curbs. The SEC Apr. 4 made public proposed rules governing advertising practices of the 1,800 investment advisers licensed by the SEC. The rules were to be issued under a Sept. 1960 amendment to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The amendment barred investment advisers from "fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative" acts and gave the SEC power to "define and prescribe means reasonably designed to prevent such acts."

SBA Aids Depressed Areas. The Small Business Administration Apr. 5 lowered interest rates to 4% on loans to small businesses in the 285 labor-surplus areas, and to state and local development companies that helped small businesses in the depressed areas. The SBA interest rate had been 5½% in most cases. [See pp. 93G1-E2, 65F-G3, 11D-E2]

FOREIGN

Austria

U.S. Releases Funds. 10.9 billion schillings (about $430 million) in U.S.-controlled counterpart funds were released to Austria under an agreement signed in Vienna Mar. 29 by U.S. Amb. H. Freeman Mathews and Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab. Austria was to use part of the funds to help underdeveloped countries and was to put aside 60 million schillings (about $2,400,000) to finance part of the Fulbright education exchange program through June 30, 1971. [See p. 93C3]

Basutoland

Claim Vs. Orange Free State. The London Times reported Feb. 18 that the Congress Party, majority party of the National Council of Basutoland, British-protected enclave in South Africa, had announced plans to seek the return of "conquered territory" in South Africa's Orange Free State. The disputed area was ceded to the Boers by treaty in 1866 after they defeated the Basutos. [See Vol. XX, p. 31A1]

East Germany

Output Goals Cut. A decision to make a drastic cut in East German industrial production goals for 1961—the 3d year of a 7-year economic plan—was reported Mar. 19 by East Germany's official Communist newspaper, Neues Deutschland. The newspaper said that Bruno Leuschner, head of the State Planning Commission, had told the 12th plenary session of the CP's Central Committee that a shortage of raw materials and labor and general industrial dislocation had forced the cuts as well as a halt to the production of airplanes. Leuschner said that the aircraft industry, centered in the Dresden area, would be converted to the production of machinery, vehicles and building equipment. [See Vol. XIX, p. 45B1]

War Graves Found. ADN, the East German press agency, reported Mar. 3 that the bodies of more than 500 Russian, Polish, Yugoslav and French World War II prisoners had been found in mass graves in the Baltic town of Schwerin. ADN said the prisoners had been buried in 1941-44. Most had been shot. [See Vol. XX, p. 2B2]

Ethiopia

Rebel Leader Executed. Gen. Mengestu Newaye, ex-commander of the Ethiopian imperial guard, was convicted by a 3-man tribunal in Addis Ababa Mar. 28 and was hanged Mar. 31 as a leader in the unsuccessful Dec. 14-17, 1960 revolt. The tribunal also sentenced Capt. Kifle Weldemariam to 15 years in prison and Lt. Degefu Tedla to 10 years for their parts in the revolt. [See Vol. XX, p. 479F1]

Somali Clashes. The Ethiopian information ministry disclosed Apr. 9 that Ethiopian troops had clashed with Somali tribesmen "who crossed over into Ethiopia's Ogaden region from the Somali Republic" to incite residents near the town of Daghabur to resist Ethiopian security forces. The ministry said men had been killed by both sides. [See Vol. XX, p. 442B1]

Greece

Papandreou's Center Party. Formation of a new centrist party—the Democratic Center-Agrarian Liberal Union, under the leadership of ex-Premier George Papandreou, 73—was disclosed Mar. 5. The new party merged splinter groups left of Premier Constantine Karamanlis' conservative National Radical Union and right of the extreme leftwing United Democratic Left. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 158D1]

India

Soviet Planes Bought. Prime Min. Nehru confirmed in Parliament Apr. 1 that India had bought a quantity of Soviet planes. The aircraft reportedly included 8 AN-12 turboprops, 24 Ilyushin-14s and several helicopters. [See Vol. XX, p. 422A1]

12 Die in Bastar Riot. 12 tribesmen were shot and killed by police in the Lahandiguda tribal district of Bastar Mar. 31 when 10,000 tribesmen attacked a police station to protest the detention of Maharaja Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo, who had been arrested Feb. 11 and deposed as Bastar's ruler.

Israel

Effort to Form Cabinet Fails. Israeli Pres. Izhak Ben-Zvi asked David Ben-Gurion Feb. 15 to form a new government to replace the 6-party coalition regime that had fallen after Ben-Gurion's Jan. 31 resignation over the Lavon affair. Ben-Gurion informed Ben-Zvi Feb. 28 that he had been unable to form a new cabinet and that his Mapai party would propose new parliamentary elections. (Mapai had refused Feb. 24 to allow a Mapai-dominated cabinet to be formed with a Mapai member other than Ben-Gurion as premier.)

Ben-Gurion's inability to form a new government was caused by the Feb. 23 refusal of the National Religious Front party to join his cabinet and give him the necessary working majority in the Knesset. (Mapai's 52 seats were 9 less than a working majority.) The Ahdut Avodah and Mapam parties also had refused to join a Ben-Gurion cabinet. These 3 parties opposed Ben-Gurion because of his refusal to accept a Dec. 25, 1960 cabinet decision clearing Pinhas Lavon of blame for an undisclosed security mishap for which he had been forced to resign in 1955 as defense minister. [See p. 85A2]

U.S. Aid. A $6 million loan was announced Feb. 20 by the U.S. Development Loan Fund for expanding Israel's telephone service. [See Vol. XX, p. 460F3]

Liberia

U.S. Aid. Liberian Treasury Secy. Charles Sherman Jan. 26 accepted a U.S. International Cooperation Administration grant of $6¼ million for education, health and rural economic projects. The U.S. offered the money with the stipulation that it be spent by June 30 or returned.

Mali Republic

Keita Extends Power. Mali Republic Pres. Modibo Keita assumed the additional post of defense and security minister in a cabinet shift approved Jan. 20 by the National Assembly. Keita, who already held the foreign affairs post, replaced anti-Western Madeira Keita. Madeira Keita became information minister and kept his additional post of interior minister. [See p. 34B1]

Morocco

Oilmen Seized in Sahara. 11 foreign technicians of the Union Oil Co. of California, a Spanish-American firm, were captured by Moroccans Mar. 13 in the Spanish Sahara, which Morocco claimed. They were ordered released Mar. 21 by Moroccan King Hassan II. The oilmen, turned over to

their government consulates in Rabat, were 5 Spaniards, 2 Canadians, one Frenchman and 3 Americans.

Spain charged that the men were abducted after their camp was pillaged by Moroccan marauders. Hassan said the oilmen had been captured by Moroccan "patriots" who sought to liberate Spanish Sahara. The released men said they had been seized by Royal Moroccan Army soldiers.

Spain had charged Mar. 18 that irregular Moroccan troops "pretending to be bands of the former [Moroccan] Army of Liberation" were massing in Morocco's southern Meseid region, 25 miles from the Spanish Sahara border. Spain reportedly air-lifted 1,000 paratroopers from north of Madrid to El Aaiun, capital of Spanish Sahara. [See Vol. XX, p. 393C3]

Nigeria

French Ties Cut. The Nigerian government Jan. 5 ended diplomatic relations with France in protest against France's 3d nuclear test explosion Dec. 27, 1960 near Reggan in southwest Algeria. French Amb. Raymond Offroy and his staff were ordered to leave Nigeria within 48 hours. The government said it would deny France the use of Nigerian airfields and ports. [See Vol. XX, p. 465A1]

Poland

Education Reforms. An overhaul of the Polish education system was announced Jan. 25 following adoption of the plan by the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee. The plan would: (a) increase compulsory school attendance from 7 years to 8; (b) expand trade, technical and agricultural schools; (c) change textbooks and curricula to place new emphasis on the natural sciences, the Russian language, mathematics and technology.

Senegal

Independence Anniversary. Ceremonies were held Apr. 3-4 to mark the first anniversary of Senegal's independence from France. U.S. Pres. Kennedy was represented by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who was among delegates from 71 countries to be presented to Senegalese Pres. Leopold Sedar Senghor at the start of the ceremonies.

Johnson had left Washington by plane Apr. 1 accompanied by his wife and a U.S. delegation including Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R., Calif.), Rep. John J. Rooney (D., N.Y.) and William Moyers, associate director of the Peace Corps. They arrived in Dakar Apr. 2 and were greeted at the airport by Senegalese Premier Mamadou Dia.

In an Apr. 4 speech to the National Assembly and visiting foreign delegates, Dia outlined Senegal's 92 billion-franc ($400 million) 4-year economic plan, of which 27 billion francs was to be financed by foreign countries. After a meeting with Johnson Apr. 5, Dia reported that a U.S. agreement would provide Senegal with U.S. technical and economic assistance to help implement the 4-year plan.

Johnson left Senegal Apr. 6 for Paris to attend ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), NATO's military arm. [See Vol. XX, p. 457C3]

South Korea

Anti-Government Protests. About 10,000 South Koreans demonstrated against the government in Pusan, Masan and Kwangju Mar. 22-25. They demanded the resignation of Premier John M. Chang and protested against 2 security bills the government had submitted to the National Assembly. The bills were aimed at controlling Communist activity and disorderly demonstrations. [See Vol. XX, p. 441E3]

Ex-Rhee Aides Sentenced. 6 officials of the ousted Rhee government were reported Mar. 20 to have been sentenced to jail terms by a Seoul court for their part in the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Premier John M. Chang when he was vice president in 1956. Ex-Home Min. Ik Hung Lee and ex-Seoul Mayor Hung Soon In were sentenced to life in prison. Ex-National Police Chief Chong Won Kim and 3 former police officials received 15-year terms. [See Vol. XVI, p. 170F-G1]

Soviet Union

2 War Criminals Executed. The Estonian SSR Supreme Court in Talinn announced Mar. 30 that Ralf Gerrets, 55, and Jan Vijk, 44, had been executed for participating in mass murders in the wartime Nazi concentration camp at Jagala, Estonia. [See p. 105C2]

Spain

7 Alleged Plotters Cleared. A Madrid court Mar. 16 acquitted 7 Spaniards on charges of plotting to overthrow the Franco regime. An 8th defendant was convicted. 2 others who had fled the country were tried in absentia at the Mar. 10-13 trial.

The defendants were charged with: illegal propaganda against the government; participating in talks with members of a Spanish government in exile in Paris in 1956 for the purpose of establishing a united front against the government; attempting to form a political party.

Those acquitted: Enrique Tierno Galvan, 42, political law professor at Salamanca University; German de Argumosa Valdes, 38, lecturer and author; Francisco Herrera Oria, 70, brother of the bishop of Malaga and first president of the Rightist Party under the Spanish Republic; Dinosio Ridruejo, 47, poet, ex-Falangist and head of the illegal Social Party for Democratic Union; Fernando Baeza, 41, publisher; Ferman Solana, 28, lawyer; Raul Merodo, 25, lawyer. The only convicted defendant was Antonio de Menchaca Carreaga, 38, viscount of Bahia Honda.

A Madrid military court Jan. 23 convicted and sentenced 9 men to prison terms ranging from 4 to 8 years on charges of belonging to a secret Communist Party in the Córdoba Province town of Palma del Río. [See Vol. XX, p. 116C3]

Herrero in Falange Post. Fernando Herrero Tejedor, 41, ex-governor of Avila and Logroño Provinces, was reported Feb. 7 to have been appointed vice secretary general of the Falange Party. He replaced Alfredo Jiménez Milla.

Yemen

Imam Shot. Imam Ahmed, 67, ruler of Yemen, was shot and seriously wounded Mar. 27 when an assassin fired at his car as he inspected a hospital at the Red Sea port of Hodeida. Other occupants of the car also were wounded. The imam's Cairo office announced Apr. 8 that 5 Yemenis had been sentenced to death for participating in the assassination plot. The alleged plot leader, identified as Lt. Alafi, reportedly shot himself. [See Vol. XIX, p. 280C2]

—LATIN AMERICA—

Argentina

Rojas Arrested. Adm. Isaac F. Rojas, Argentine vice president in 1956-57, was reported Apr. 5 to have been placed under house arrest in Buenos Aires for 10 days for breach of discipline. His offense was the sending of a letter of sympathy to Lt. Gen. Carlos Toranzo Montero, who had resigned Mar. 22 as the Army's chief of staff in protest against the policies of Pres. Arturo Frondizi's regime. In the letter, made public Apr. 1, Rojas charged that Frondizi's policies were responsible for the alleged gains made by Communists and Peronists and for destroying the accomplishments of the revolution that had ousted ex-dictator Juan D. Perón. [See p. 115G3]

(Maj. Gen. Raul Alejandro Poggi, 52, First Army Corps commander, assumed the post of chief of staff of the Argentine army Apr. 4 to succeed Toranzo Montero.)

Cuba

Miró Calls for Revolt. José Miró Cardona, president of the anti-Castro Cuban National Revolutionary Council in the U.S., issued in New York Apr. 8 a council statement calling on Cubans to use armed force to overthrow the Castro regime. He said "a just war" was the only answer to "the tyrant who betrayed a whole nation."

Miró charged that Premier Fidél Castro's policies had resulted in the channeling of "all [Cuban] resources" into "military equipment, propaganda and instruments of repression" to "sustain a tyranny" and "to export revolution" to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. He said Castro had betrayed the Cuban revolution by: (a) "abolishing the freedom of unions"; (b) denying peasants title to their land; (c) "crushing freedom of expression"; (d) "converting [schools] into centers of Communism"; (e) "making it impossible for [judges] to exercise their sacred duty of administering justice."

Miró called Cuba "a Soviet colony enslaved by the totalitarian nations of Europe and Asia. . . ." He said that Cuba was "occupied by a foreign army" and that it was "our duty to . . . expel the tyrant from our soil." Miró pledged that "once victory" was "achieved" "we" would: (1) "Hold general elections within 18 months"; (2) "reconstruct" the Cuban economy; (3) guarantee private enterprise and private property; (4) start "no unjust persecution" of Castro's militiamen "just because they be-

long[ed] to that political army."

Miró had said at a New York news conference Apr. 7 that Castro would be overthrown by a revolution not an invasion.

Miró met in Washington Apr. 5 with Adolf A. Berle, coordinator of the U.S.' Latin American policies, and with ex-U.S. Amb.-to-Cuba Philip Bonsal, to explain his organization's objectives. [See p. 106E2-C3]

'Invasion' Plans Set. The N.Y. Times reported Apr. 10 that the National Revolutionary Council had decided to invade Cuba with small diversionary guerrilla units, rather than with one massive force.

The Times said the plan called for commando units of 500-600 men to land in Cuba and create "free territories" that would attract anti-Castro forces in Cuba. One of the many "territories" that would be expanded into substantial rebel areas would be used as the seat of a council "government" that would seek foreign diplomatic recognition.

The Times, quoting rebel sources, said 6 commando landings had been made in the past 2 weeks, purportedly to contact underground forces in Cuba to prepare for massive sabotage in coordination with the proposed guerrilla invasion. A force of about 5,000 men, most of them in camps in Guatemala and Louisiana, reportedly had assembled for the invasion.

U.S. Accused. Cuban Foreign Min. Raúl Roa charged in a New York interview Apr. 5 that the U.S. State Department's Apr. 3 pamphlet attacking the Castro regime was a "formalization of the undeclared war which the United States is making against us." He said that the U.S. was supporting a "so-called liberation army of 4,000 to 5,000 counter-revolutionaries, mercenaries and adventurers" made up of Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Spaniards, Nicaraguans, Guatemalans "and even ex-Nazis." Roa said most of the men were being trained in Florida camps. [See pp. 123D2, 57B3]

Masferrer Indicted. Exiled ex-Cuban Sen. Rolando Masferrer, 42, a former close associate of ex-Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, was arrested at his Miami home Apr. 8 and indicted by a federal grand jury there Apr. 10 on charges of violating the U.S.' Neutrality Act by engineering an unsuccessful 4-boat invasion of Cuba Oct. 4, 1960. (Only one boat had reached Cuba. Its 28 occupants were eventually captured; 10 of them, including 3 Americans, were executed.)

Masferrer was accused of soliciting $2,000 from an ex-Batista cabinet minister, Anselmo Alliegro, to finance the purchase of arms for the invaders. The grand jury named these 7 others as co-conspirators but not as defendants: Alliegro, Armentino Feria Perez, who had been killed in one of the landings, Julio Fernandez Trevejo, and the 4 boat captains, Franklin Joseph Williams, Horacio Canizares, Santiago Alvarez and a man identified as Cartaya. [See Vol. XX, p. 361G2]

Dorticos Aide Defects. The AP reported Apr. 3 that Cuban Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrados' private secretary, Josefina Lopez Villaverde, had received political asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana. [See p. 116E1]

Molina Convicted. A New York jury Apr. 7 convicted Francisco (the Hook) Molina, 29, described as a pro-Castro strong-arm man, of 2d degree murder for the Sept. 21, 1960 accidental shooting of Magdalena Urdaneta, 9, of Venezuela during a brawl with anti-Castro Cubans in a New York restaurant. Molina also was convicted of assault with intent to kill and with 2d degree assault for attacking 2 of the anti-Castro Cubans involved in the restaurant fight. [See Vol. XX, p. 361G3]

Drive Vs. Rebels. The N.Y. Times reported Apr. 10 that 3,000 Cuban militiamen had started a drive against anti-Castro rebels in the Organos Mountains of Pinar del Rio Province. 1,000 of the militiamen had been shifted from the Escambray Mountains of Las Villas Province, another rebel stronghold.

The Organos Mountains insurgents were said to include a 200-man force commanded by Cuban navy Lt. Andres Vazquez and a 100-man force led by army Capt. Bermudez. Both sides reportedly suffered heavy losses in a clash in the Rancho Mundito zone.

The Escambray militiamen were reported to have been sent back to Las Villas later to reinforce troops after rebels attacked a militia unit near Sancti Spiritus. Heavy fighting was reported from Caibarién, and government forces claimed the capture of several rebels on a small island off the northern Las Villas port of Isabela de Sagua. [See p. 57G2]

U.S. Ship Detained, Released. The U.S. State Department said Apr. 3 that the U.S. cable-repair schooner Western Union, en route from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico to Key West, Fla., had been intercepted Mar. 31 by a Cuban gunboat in international waters about 5 miles off Baracoa, near the eastern end of Cuba. The gunboat ordered the schooner, carrying a crew of 12, to sail into Baracoa harbor. But the Cubans released the Western Union after a U.S. destroyer and U.S. naval planes showed up in response to a call from the U.S. vessel. The State Department said it had asked Switzerland to protest to Cuba over "this harassment on the high seas." [See Vol. XX, p. 172E3]

Dominican Republic

Bishop Scores Regime. Roman Catholic Bishop Thomas F. Reilly of San Juan Mar. 12 issued a statement accusing Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina's regime of "acts of intimidation and persecution" against the Dominican Republic's Roman Catholic Church. Reilly ordered the statement to be read at all masses in San Juan's Cathedral Church. Reilly called the government responsible for the ousting of a Spanish missionary from San Juan in Dec. 1960, the kidnaping and mistreatment of another missionary in January, police intimidation of Catholic Action youth and for setting fire to the Cathedral Church doors Mar. 1. [See p. 39G2]

U.S. Cancels Sugar Bonus. The U.S. Agriculture Department Apr. 1 withdrew from the Dominican Republic its share of the 1961 sugar quota formerly assigned to Cuba. The reduction was made possible by the Sugar Act extension law, signed by Pres. Kennedy Mar. 31. The DR quota reverted to 111,157 tons annually as established in the 1956 Sugar Act. [See p. 67D1]

Ecuador

Ponce Defense Minister. Ecuadorian Pres. José Maria Velasco Ibarra announced Apr. 5 his appointment of Sen. Enrique Ponce Luque to replace Patricio Lasso Carrion as defense minister. Lasso had resigned Apr. 3 because of "differences" with Ibarra. [See Vol. XX, p. 306F1-A2]

El Salvador

2 Quit Regime. Dr. José Antonio Rodriguez Porth and Dr. José Francisco Valiente resigned Apr. 6 from El Salvador's ruling 5-man Civil-Military Directorate. [See p. 39C-D3]

Guatemala

Exiled Reds Return. The N.Y. Times reported Apr. 9 the return to Guatemala of leading Communists and pro-Communists, who had fled Guatemala or were forced into exile when the late Carlos Castillo Armas overthrew Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman's regime in 1954. Their return was made possible by the expiration Mar. 1 of a Castillo government decree banning them from Guatemala for 5 years. Among those reported to have come back: Carlos Manuel Pellecer, a pro-Communist who, on his return, had opposed publicly the rightist members of the Castillo-formed National Liberation Movement; Alfredo Guerra Borges, education undersecretary in the Arbenz government; Florentine Sanchez, a pro-Communist labor leader; Victor Manuel Guetierrez; José Manuel Fortuny.

Article 359, a Castillo anti-Communist law adopted in 1954, was revoked in March. Article 359 had given the government the right to list persons arbitrarily as Communist. Persons so listed were barred from holding public office, attending public meetings or possessing radio transmitting or receiving equipment or printing equipment. [See Vol. XIV, p. 286C3]

Anti-Cuba Force Denied. N.Y. Times correspondent Paul P. Kennedy was ousted from Guatemala Apr. 9 (but readmitted Apr. 10) because, Presidential press secretary Augusto Mulet Descamps said, Kennedy had "telephoned his newspaper lying reports that in Guatemala foreigners were being trained to invade Cuba." Kennedy had reported Jan. 10 that U.S. and other foreign military experts were training a guerrilla force near Retalhuleu, Guatemala for a possible war with Cuba. Pres. Miguel Ydigorias Fuentes told Kennedy Apr. 10 that

troops being trained in guerrilla warfare in his country would invade Cuba only if Cuba attacked Guatemala. Defending the use of foreign troops, Ydigoras said: "If we needed outsiders I do not see . . . why we should not have them." [See p. 2G1]

Haiti

Parliament Abolished. Pres. François Duvalier Apr. 7 issued a decree abolishing Haiti's bicameral legislature—consisting of a 21-seat House and 37-seat Senate—and calling for its replacement by a unicameral 67-seat Assembly (legislative chamber) after the next elections. Duvalier dissolved the legislature under a 1957 electoral law that had set Apr. 8, 1961 as the date for ending the Deputies' mandate. The 1957 Deputy-approved Constitution, however, had said the mandate would end the 2d Monday of Apr. 1963. [See Vol. XX, p. 306E2]

U.S. Offered Naval Base. Pres. Duvalier Apr. 7 offered U.S. Pres. Kennedy the use of the Haitian port of Mole-Saint-Nicolas as a base for U.S. Navy ships. Duvalier made the offer to Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D., N.Y.), who had arrived in Haiti Apr. 6 for a 2-day visit with the Haitian president. Anfuso said Duvalier had offered the use of the port for a U.S. Navy base to ex-Pres. Eisenhower.

Nicaragua

IAD Loan. The Inter-American Development Bank Apr. 3 approved the request of the National Development Institute of Nicaragua for a $2 million loan. The $2 million was part of a total of $4 million the institute was borrowing from Western Hemisphere sources. [See p. 116C2]

Venezuela

New Exchange Rates. The government Mar. 20 established a new official rate of exchange for importing "essential" goods at 3.35 Venezuelan bolivars for one U.S. dollar. The "free" rate of about 4.75 bolivars for each dollar would have to be used for importing luxury and other non-essential items. [See Vol. XX, p. 416B2]

Otero Finance Minister. Dr. German Andres Otero became Venezuelan finance minister Mar. 23. [See p. 107D1]

ECONOMY

Management Ethics Code Urged. Robert F. Kennedy, in his first press conference as Attorney General, said Apr. 6 that "corruption within management" was "extremely serious" and that the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce could profitably adopt a code of ethics.

(The NAM said in a statement Apr. 7 that it had had a code of ethics for many years and that its code had been modernized in 1960.)

Kennedy, referring to recent price-rigging cases, praised Westinghouse Electric Corp. officials and criticized General Electric Chrmn. Ralph J. Cordiner. He said Westinghouse's admittance of its responsibility was "far more warranted by the facts" than Cordiner's stand that GE had been a victim of its employes' illegal activities. Kennedy favored a suggestion of Westinghouse officials that a code of ethics should be adopted for the electrical industry. [See pp. 123D-E3]

Price Probe Opens. A U.S. investigation into alleged price-fixing in the processed-meat industry (pork and kosher-style meats sold primarily in delicatessens) was opened in New York Mar. 28 with the impaneling of a special federal grand jury. The inquiry was part of a Justice Department plan, announced Mar. 19 by Atty. Gen. Kennedy, to expose price-fixing conspiracies in U.S. metropolitan areas in such products as meat, milk and drugs. John D. Swarz, assistant chief of the department's Anti-Trust Division in New York, was named head of the investigation. [See p. 123E3]

Anti-Trust Actions. The Justice Department filed 6 more damage suits in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia Apr. 11 against 11 of the electrical equipment companies fined for anti-trust act violations. The companies were accused of charging "high and artificial" prices on purchases by 13 U.S. agencies since 1956 of power switch gear assemblies, power transformers, turbine generators, distribution transformers, low voltage distribution equipment and low voltage circuit breakers.

The U.S. agencies involved: TVA, Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, Government Printing Office, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Departments of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior.

The firms sued, and the number of complaints in which they were named as defendants: General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., 6 each; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., 4; I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., 3; Federal Pacific Electric Co., McGraw-Edison Co., Wagner Electric Corp. and Moloney Electric Co., 2 each; Cutler-Hammer Co., Square-D Co. and Kuhlman Electric Co., 1 each.

Named as co-conspirators but not defendants: General Switch Co. division of Norbute Corp., Murray Manufacturing Corp., Wadsworth Electrical Manufacturing Co., Zinsco Electric Products Co., Carrier Corp., De Laval Steam Turbine Co. and Worthington Corp. [See p. 107A-C2]

U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson in Jacksonville, Fla. Apr. 11 fined 7 bakery companies a total of $45,000 for alleged price-fixing in the sale of bread products to U.S. Naval installations in northeast Florida and to supermarkets, restaurants and groceries in Florida and southeast Georgia. Those fined: Ward Baking Co. (N.Y.) $10,000; American Bakeries Co. (Chicago) $11,000; Southern Bakeries (Atlanta) $10,000; Derst Baking Co. (Savannah) $2,500; Flowers Baking Co. (Thomasville, Ga.) $5,500; Fuchs Baking Co. (Homestead, Fla.) $3,000; Holsum Bakers, Inc. (Tampa) $3,000. [See p 124B-C1]

A federal grand jury in Baltimore Mar. 22 indicted the Milk Distributors Association, Inc. (Baltimore), 8 milk companies and 4 executives on charges of conspiring to fix prices and rig bids, in 1946-57 and in 1959, in the sale of milk to Baltimore city and county schools. Named as defendants: Cloverland Farms Dairy; H. E. Koontz Creamery and executives George C. Oursler (president) and Maurice M. Thomas (vice president); Green Spring Dairy and Vice Pres. James J. Ward Jr.; Will's Dairy; Aristocrat Dairy, and Royal Farms Dairy, all of Baltimore. National Dairy Products Corp. (N.Y.) and John M. Sescure, general manager of its Sealtest Western Maryland division (Baltimore); Penn Dairies (Lancaster, Pa.). Named as co-conspirators but not defendants: Kress Farms Dairy (acquired Apr. 1960 by Koontz) and Wilton Farms, Inc., both of Baltimore. [See p. 123E-F3]

A government civil anti-trust suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Ft. Wayne, Ind. Apr. 7 against Chrysler Corp., the U.S.' 3d largest auto manufacturer (1,147,001 units sold in 1960), and its subsidiary Chrysler Motors Corp., distributor of Chrysler vehicles. The Justice Department charged that Chrysler refused to sell dealers its Valiant (compact car introduced in 1959) unless they dropped sales of the Lark (compact made by Studebaker-Packard Corp.)

Mergers and Acquisitions. The CAB Apr. 4 gave United Air Lines its permission to acquire Capital Airlines, Inc. According to the CAB, there was "no practical alternative"; Capitol would not survive without the merger. [See p. 40A-B1]

Meredith Publishing Co. bought Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc. (New York book publisher) for about $500,000 Mar. 30. It had acquired book publishers Appleton-Century-Crofts and Lyons & Carnahan previously.

Directors of H. L. Green Co. and McCrory Corp. agreed Apr. 4 to merge their companies.

Norfolk & Western Ry. and the N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) R.R. Mar. 17 filed an ICC application to merge, the surviving road to be the Norfolk. The firms also sought ICC authority to buy the Sandusky line (between Columbus and Sandusky, O.) from the Pennsylvania R.R. for $2 million, to lease Wabash R.R. for 50 years and to acquire control 6 years after start of the lease.

The ICC Apr. 4 ordered the St. Louis-San Francisco R.R. Co. to divest itself of its stock interest in Central of Georgia Ry. or to set up a satisfactory trusteeship. [See Vol. XX, p. 342B1]

Manufacturers Trust Co. and Hanover Bank stockholders Mar. 8 approved merger of their banks into the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. [See p. 40A2]

The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit in U.S. District Court in Lexington, Ky. Mar. 1 to block the proposed merger of the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Lexington and the Security Trust Co.

The FTC Mar. 14 outlawed commissions paid by tire manufacturers to oil companies for promoting their products. It acted on a complaint involving the Shell Oil Co. and Atlantic Refining Co., which were paid 7½%-10% commissions by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. The FTC charged that the oil companies "coerced" dealers into buying Goodyear and Firestone products. The FTC ordered immediate cancellation of these contracts as well as the tire companies' separate contracts with other oil firms.

National Airlines Pres. G. T. Baker Feb. 17 rejected Pan American Airways' demand that it re-exchange 400,000 shares of Pan American stock valued at $21 a share for National stock selling for $12 a share. Pan American had rejected Baker's offer to sell the stock back to Pan American at $19.37½ a share. Divestiture of each other's stock had been ordered by the CAB in July 1959. [See Vol. XX, p. 251B-C3]

Savings Rate Drops. The SEC reported Apr. 11 that total individual savings of Americans had declined from $13 billion accumulated in 1959 and $16 billion in 1958 to $11.2 billion in 1960. Savings in bank and savings and loan accounts rose by $11.9 billion in 1960, compared with $10.8 billion in 1959. Individual financial assets rose from a $949.4 billion total Dec. 31, 1959 to $959 billion Dec. 31, 1960, but indebtedness also increased from $172.8 billion to $187.6 billion during the same period, the SEC estimated. [See Vol. XX, pp. 133F2, 107D-F2]

Truck Income Drops. The American Trucking Associations reported Mar. 26 that the net incomes of major

U.S. trucking companies had dropped 55.4% in 1960 to a total of $145,307,000. Gross revenues totaled $5.796 billion, up 3.3% from 1959, but expenses rose 5.2% to $5,650,693,000.

PRICE INDEXES

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1960
Consumer (cost-of-living) prices, all items*	127.5	127.4	125.6
Apparel	109.6	109.4	108.4
Food	121.4	121.3	117.4
Housing	132.4	132.3	131.2
Rent	143.1	142.9	141.0
Medical care	159.4	158.5	154.7
Transportation	146.2	146.2	147.5
Private	133.9	134.0	136.0
Public	205.7	205.5	197.9
Wholesale prices, all commodities*	120.0	119.8	119.3
Farm products	90.3	89.7	87.0
Fruits & vegetables	103.9	106.7	100.5
Grains	75.9	75.3	76.7
Livestock & live poultry	85.8	84.8	80.8
Processed foods	110.5	109.8	105.7
Chemicals & allied products	110.8	110.4	110.0
Fuel, power & lighting materials	117.8	117.3	112.0
Lumber & wood products	114.9	115.7	124.9
Machinery & motive prods.	153.1	153.2	153.9
Metals & metal products	152.5	152.3	155.3
Pulp, paper & allied prods.	132.8	132.6	133.2
Textile products & apparel	94.8	95.0	96.5
Dollar's purchasing power* as measured by—			
Consumer prices	78.4	78.5	79.6
Wholesale prices	83.3	83.5	83.8

*Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100

OBITUARIES

(Additional obituaries are published in an Appendix to the Facts on File Cumulative Index)

Dr. Manuel Bisbé y Alberni, 55, permanent Cuban representative to UN, Cuban House of Representatives (Orthodox Party) member 1944-52 who supported Fidél Castro's revolution; Mar. 20 at UN headquarters in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XX, p. 278A3; XIX, 235A2]

Ayatullah Haj Mirza Hussein Brojerdi, 89, spiritual leader of Shiism (Moslem religious sect in Iran); Mar. 30 in Teheran, Iran following heart attack.

Henry Seidel Canby, 82, literary scholar and critic; Apr. 5 in Ossining, N.Y. Canby was first editor-in-chief of Book-of-the-Month Club and chairman of its judges until 1958, editor of Literary Review 1920-24, a founder of Saturday Review of Literature (1924) and its editor (until 1936) and editors board chairman (until retirement in 1958), teacher, author of literary biographies (including the Mark Twain-Henry James comparative study "Turn West, Turn East" in 1951 and "Walt Whitman, An American" in 1943), of English textbooks (including "The Short Story in English" 1909). [See Vol. XV, pp. 329D3, 352E3]

Gen. Chen Keng, 58, deputy commander of Communist Chinese forces in Korea during Korean war, former deputy chief of general staff of Chinese army, and vice minister of national defense; Mar. 16 in Shanghai of heart ailment. [See Vol. IX, p. 330H; X, 59J]

Ruth Fischer (Elfriede Eisler), 62, Austrian-born head of German Communist Party 1921-26, sister of Gerhard Eisler whom she denounced in Washington in 1947 as political murderer; Mar. 14 in Paris. Expelled from the CP in 1926, she was convicted in the Moscow purge trials in 1936 of conspiracy to assassinate Stalin. [See Vol. VII, p. 257L; VIII, 295N]

H(orace) Rowan Gaither, Jr., 51, author of controversial, secret report on U.S. defense status (1957), Ford Foundation president (1953-56) and board chairman (1956-58), Rand Corp. chairman since 1948; Apr. 7 in Boston of cancer. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 388E3-389B1, 413C-E1]

Marian Jordan, 62, radio comedy star (Molly of "Fibber McGee and Molly" show, 1935-56); Apr. 7 in Encino, Calif. of cancer.

(George) Oliver Onions, 87, British novelist noted for ghost stories ("The Beckoning Fair One"), artist; Apr. 9 in Aberystwyth, Wales.

B(razilla) Carroll Reece, 71, U.S. House member (R., Tenn.) who served 18 terms and missed reelection only once after gaining seat in 1920, Republican National Committee chairman Apr. 1946-July 1949; Mar. 19 in Bethesda, Md. of lung cancer. [See Vol. XX, p. 229D2]

Prof. Boris Efrimovitch Stein, 70, ex-Soviet diplomat who was League of Nations and UN delegate, ambassador to Finland (1932-34) and to Italy (1935-39); announced Mar. 19 in Moscow.

Alexander F. Victor, 82, Swedish-born inventor of more than 300 devices including electric washing machine (1908), non-flammable safety movie film (1918) and 16-mm. sound-on-film projector (1923); Mar. 29 in Carmel, Calif.

Zog I (Ahmed Bey Zogu), 65, 2d king of modern Albania (from Sept. 1, 1928 until 1939, when he went into exile); Apr. 9 in Suresnes, France of liver ailment. Zog, born into one of the 4 ruling families of the Albanian province of Mati, became successively interior minister, premier and finally president (1925-28) of the postwar Albanian Republic. The Parliament proclaimed him King Sept. 1, 1928. Italy invaded Albania in 1939 on the pretense that Zog had misused Italian aid money, and Zog fled to exile in Greece and later in London. He was formally deposed in absentia Jan. 2, 1946. [See Vol. VI, pp. 13N, 36P, 166D]

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Jimmy Clark, 25, of England, driving a Formula One Lotus, won the Grand Prix of Pau (France) Apr. 3, for $1,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 136C1]

Jack Brabham of Australia, driving a Cooper, won the 3-heat Brussels Grand Prix Apr. 9. [See Vol. XX, p. 128C1]

Baseball. Hank Bauer, 38, Kansas City Athletics outfielder, announced in West Palm Beach, Fla. Mar. 31 that he would retire at the end of the 1961 season. [See Vol. XIX, p. 418E-F3]

Basketball. Boston defeated St. Louis, 4 games to one, in the NBA final play-off ending in Boston Apr. 11. [See Vol. XX, p. 128D1]

Boxing. U.S. District Judge Emmett Choate in Miami Mar. 29 lifted a 16-day detention order against Ingemar Johansson, 28, to permit him to return to Sweden to visit a sick brother. Johansson had promised to return to the U.S. if called upon to testify in a U.S. tax action against him. [See p. 96F3]

Gabriel (Flash) Elorde, 26, of the Philippines retained the world junior lightweight championship by winning a 15-round decision over Joey Lopes, 30, of Sacramento, Calif. in Manila Mar. 19. [See Vol. XX, p. 292F1]

Golf. Gary Player of South Africa won the Masters championship at the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club Apr. 10, for $20,000. Arnold Palmer was 2d and won $15,000. [See Vol. XIX, p. 212B2]

Tommy Bolt of Crystal River, Fla. won the $20,000 Pensacola (Fla.) open Mar. 12, for $2,800.

Arnold Palmer won the $20,000 Baton Rouge (La.) open Feb. 26, for $2,800. [See Vol. XX, p. 83D3]

Louise Suggs of Sea Island, Ga. won the $7,500 Bradenton (Fla.) women's open Mar. 26, for $1,247.35. [See p. 68D2]

Jack Nicklaus of Ohio State defeated Jim Key of Columbus, Ga., 4 and 3, to win the Western amateur golf tournament in New Orleans Mar. 26. [See Vol. XX, p. 108B2]

Horse Racing. Jack Price's Carry Back, Johnny Sellers up, won the $115,100 Florida Derby at Hallandale, Fla. Apr. 1, for $74,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 128F1]

Juan J. D'Agostino's Tudor War, Bill Hartack up, won the $114,000 Gulfstream Park Handicap at Hallandale Mar. 18, for $74,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 99G3]

Nicolaus Silver, Bobby Beasley up, won the Grand National steeplechase at Aintree, England Mar. 25.

Bruce Campbell's Conestoga, Roy L. Gilbert up, won the $118,450 John B. Campbell Handicap at Bowie, Md. Mar. 25 for $76,992. [See Vol. XX, p. 108C2]

Santoro Stable's Don't Alibi, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $113,100 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif. Mar. 11, for $68,100. [See Vol. XX, p. 99G3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accident Toll Up. The National Safety Council reported Feb. 16 that the number of persons killed in U.S. accidents had increased from 91,500 in 1959 to 93,000 in 1960. The number killed in traffic accidents rose from 37,910 in 1959 to 38,200 in 1960, when such accidents injured 9 million Americans. [See Vol. XX, p. 60C3]

Czech Airline Crash. A 4-engine Czechoslovak Airlines Ilyushin-18 turbo-prop plane, en route from Prague to Bamako, Mali Republic, exploded in the air and crashed and burned near Ruesselbach, West Germany Mar. 28. All 44 passengers and 8 crewmen were killed. [See p. 68B3]

Pakistan Tornadoes. At least 266 persons were killed in tornadoes that struck East Pakistan Mar. 19 (reported Mar. 22). 32 of them died in a Roman Catholic Church in Golla when the walls collapsed. [See Vol. XX, p. 405C3]